

# The Columbian Star.

.....The Warrior's name,  
Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame,

Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind,  
Than his who fashions and improves mankind...COLUMBIAN.

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## The Columbian Star.

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## Descriptive.

THE EVANGELICAL AND LITERARY MAGAZINE, sent from a letter from New England, by a southern gentleman.

BUNKER'S HILL, CHARLESTOWN.

It will readily believe, that one of my dearest thoughts and feelings visited, with my interest, the place where Warren fought and fell. It seems, that we must call it Bunker's Hill. And here is a remarkable instance of the power of youthful imaginations. One of the first things that I remember, is the battle of Bunker's Hill. That event, in its minute details, was told to me when I was quite a child. I loved my father, and exulted in the story displayed by my countrymen, when too young to understand what death meant; and could only sympathize with my parents, who took care that their children should be good Americans. Indeed my feelings in relation to the revolutionary struggle are more intense, and the more easily excited, because I am the son of my nearest kindred were soldiers, who, having been in many of the most important battles, and having in some instances suffered the evils of captivity, had returned, on their return home, to their kindred. I remember well to have been half of a winter's night, on the knee of my favourite uncle, and listened to his tales of American valour and British cruelties, until I was excited to the very utmost of a child's capacity. At this moment, I most distinctly remember my emotions, when I first heard of Putnam's plunging down the precipice of the British church in Connecticut. And thousands of other things, related by eye witnesses. Now, as I had already in early life, heard of Bunker's Hill, and associated with that name, those tales of determined courage and prowess, and in the beginning of a doubtful and contested, raised the American character, and perhaps were closely connected with the result of the struggle; on arriving at Bunker's Hill, I could not help eagerly inquiring, how it was, that it was so often as Bunker's Hill was the place. I was well enough for the mere to go, but Bunker's Hill is the name of a place in my memory with these fine distinctions of American gallantry and patriotism; I shall habitually call the place Bunker's Hill as long as I live. In this letter, however, to please my Boston friends, I will call it Bunker's Hill.

## THE TOMB OF WARREN.

I visited the place with a very intelligent gentleman, who by conversation with aged persons, who had been spectators of the battle, had become perfectly acquainted with every thing of importance that occurred on that memorable occasion. The hill gives a very interesting and commanding view of Boston. There are yet traces of the redoubt thrown up on the hill by the Americans. There we stood, and our friend pointed out to us the places where the battle raged most furiously. I am not able to describe my feelings at the time. We stood just by the tomb of Warren. Shall I tell you, that in the complex feeling which I was conscious, there was a mingling of surprise, shame and indignation? The tomb of Warren is a pillar of wood, and is fast to decay! It was set up years ago by the Free Mason's Lodge, of which Warren was a member, and was erected at the spot where he offered his life on the altar of his country, until his grateful countrymen should erect a monument worthy of his memory.

When I took into the first volume of the history of the American War by Botta, I was struck by the distinguished American names, of all the victims of that war, not one deserved more esteem both in public and private virtue, than Doctor Warren. If no monumental marble marks the place where his dust sleeps

his memory will live in the history of the country which he adorned and defended, and his example will afford instruction, and rouse to virtuous action, when even the marble tombs of less conspicuous men shall be forgotten.

## CHARLESTOWN.

While standing on the height of Breed's Hill, I could not but contrast the scene which then lay before me, with what had been exhibited, when the raw, untrained militia men of Massachusetts determined to contend with the veteran troops of the mother country. Immediately before us lay the field of battle, now clothed with beautiful verdure, but then ploughed up by artillery and stained with blood. Next stands Charlestown, with its handsome churches and spires, all peaceful and quiet, with no sounds but the hum of industry and the shouts of juvenile gladness; but then by the cruel and unprofitable policy of the enemy, wrapped in fire, and shooting a mighty pyramid of flame towards heaven.

## CHARLES RIVER, AND BOSTON.

The eye then rests on the river Charles, and Boston harbour, once in full possession of the enemy, and covered with their vessels of war; but now whitened by the sails of our own merchant vessels, and all alive with boats gliding in every direction; while on the Charlestown side there lie the United States' navy yard, and several of the most powerful and formidable vessels of war ever built in this country; putting one in mind of the enterprise and gallantry of American seamen, and the heroic deeds of our naval commanders. Beyond the river, Boston rises in full view, once garrisoned by an enemy, and filled up with a wretched population, who suffered every indignity and privation, that the wantonness and caprice of power chose to inflict; but now the abode of beauty, taste, fashion, wealth and luxury; the seat of literary and commercial enterprise; of much that an enlightened Christian patriot may well rejoice in, and much that he cannot but mourn over and condemn. For myself, I have a sort of phancy of affection, which embraces every object of interest in my country, and as I stood and looked at Boston, forgetting for the moment how far off was the place of my abode, I said to myself, "Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces—Because of the house of the Lord our God which is in thee, I will seek thy good."

## NEW-ORLEANS.

We make the following extracts from "Notes on New-Orleans," published in Paxton's New-Orleans Directory. The information conveyed is founded on personal knowledge of the place; and can be depended on as correct:

New-Orleans is a flourishing city, and seaport of Louisiana, of which it is the seat of government; the capital of the Parish of its own name; the commercial metropolis, and the grand emporium of the trade of a greater extent of rich interior country, than any other city in the world can boast of. It is pleasantly situated, 29. 57. N. lat.; 90. 8. W. of Greenwich; 92. 28. W. of Paris; and 13. 6. W. of Washington City. It stands on the left bank of the Mississippi river, 105 miles above the bar at its mouth by the course of the stream, and about 90 miles in a direct line. The river here is about 2,800 feet wide, 26 fathoms deep, in the main channel, and forms a semicircular bend, affording a beautiful prospect.—A line drawn from the upper part of New-Orleans to the lower, would cut the point on the opposite or right bank. This bend in the river presents, from any part of the levee, a complete, lively, and interesting view of the buildings fronting the river, and of all the shipping and steam and other boats in the harbour. Although the city is on the E. side of the river, it is brought, by this bend, to face nearly to the east. The site on which New-Orleans stands, is a plain, with a descent of about 7 1-2 feet from the river, terminating in the swamp in the rear of the buildings, to which all the water from the gutters in the city, finds its way. New-Orleans consists of the city properly so called, in the form of a parallelogram, 1320 yards along the river, and 700 wide backwards towards the swamp. All the suburbs are more or less built on, and New-Orleans is daily extended by the erection of buildings in the two extremities, and between the city and the Bayou St. Johns. It is 3 or 4 miles long on the river, embracing all of the suburbs.

The history of Louisiana is a recital of all the gradations from weakness, ignorance, and want, to power, science and abundance. In a pecuniary point of view, the purchase of Louisiana was a master stroke of policy; but its value in a political consideration is immense; as it must appear to every one on a moment's reflection. The exalted patriotism of the citizens of New-Orleans, and of the state generally, displayed during the late war, proves how worthy they are of the change, from a despotic government, to that of one founded on reason, humanity, and justice.

He estimates the population at 40,000; although, by the census of 1820, it was only 29,000, as it was taken at an improper season of the year. It has a Roman Catholic church, a chapel of the Ursuline Nuns, an Episcopal and a Presbyterian church, and the Baptist and Methodist congregations hold meetings in the school houses. There is

also a Female Orphan Asylum, containing 41 orphans; any female child in want, though not an orphan, may be admitted by consent of the board. It has a College, several Academies, 4 Lancasterian schools, and about 50 common schools. Among the professions, he enumerates "a very great number of would-be gentlemen and ladies, or in other words, persons who have no apparent business."

Washington city is distant, by the present mail route, 1,233 miles.

The extremely mild temperature of the climate of Louisiana, and the cold which is much more severe than could be expected below lat. 33, is a phenomenon that has not yet been satisfactorily accounted for.

Vegetable productions are the only decisive marks of climate; these afford ample proof how much more temperate the climate of Louisiana is, than that of similar latitudes on the eastern continent.

New-Orleans is admirably situated for trade, near the mouth of a noble river, whose branches extend for thousands of miles in different directions, and open communications with the various parts of the most extensive and fertile valley on the face of the earth. The river in front of the city is crowded with vessels from every nation, and boats from a thousand different places in the "upper country." From Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri; from Ohio, and even from the upper Missouri, the upper Mississippi, Pennsylvania, and New-York.

Mr. Darby says, in his excellent work on Louisiana, that, "by repeated admeasurement upon the best constructed maps, the Mississippi river and its tributary streams drain more than 1,400,000 sq. miles. If this expanse was peopled only equal to Connecticut, in 1810, or about 60 persons to each square mile, the aggregate would be 84,000,000. It cannot be rashness to assert, if the present order of things continues to operate, that, at a period not more than two centuries distant, more than 100,000,000 of human beings will send the surplus fruits of their labour to New-Orleans."

New-Orleans, destined, from its topography, its mildness of climate, fertility of soil, and inevitable connexion with sundry states in the rear, to become the great emporium of the western world, is surely deserving of every aid in developing her natural resources. The immense revenue accruing to the United States from the commerce of New-Orleans, lays the general government under great obligations to protect it. Business, as the cool weather advances, begins to increase, and strangers from every part of the Union flock into the city, like birds of passage, to pass the winter and away again in the spring; among the influx of strangers are many young Yankees, all eager to find employment.

Every exertion has been made to render the city more healthy; the low ground in the rear has been drained by ditching, and care is taken to remove all nuisances. A cannon is fired at 8 o'clock in winter, and 9 in the summer, as a signal for all sailors, soldiers and blacks, to go to their respective homes, and all such persons found in the streets afterwards, without a pass from their employers or masters, are taken to the Calabozo, or city prison: it is also a notice for groceries and taverns, with the exception of a few respectable hotels and coffee-houses, to be closed.

## FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

### CUBA.

As every kind of information of the Island of Cuba, becomes important, we have condensed the following facts relative to that Island, from a letter written by an American gentleman residing at that place, to his friend in this country, which have been already published in the Boston Centinel.—The population averages about eight hundred thousand, of which three hundred and fifty thousand are whites—two hundred and ninety thousand slaves, and one hundred and sixty thousand free people of colour—the number of coffee estates, exceeds eight hundred—of sugar seven hundred—grazing farms, twelve hundred—tobacco fields seven hundred—distilleries thirty three. There is a great influx of foreigners, of which the United States have the greatest proportion, who belong principally to the agricultural, mercantile and mechanical class. The United States have by far the greatest proportion of the carrying trade, the number of voyages made under the American flag to different ports in the Island are nearly one thousand annually.

Their cargoes outward consist of boards, scantling, frames, brick, shingles, nails, and many kinds of hardware, boards for sugar boxes, hoop poles, casks for molasses, boilers for sugar works with iron appendages, mills for coffee, carriages, carts, horses, oxen, sheep, hogs, machinery of various kinds, house furniture, beef, pork, butter, lard, fish, (pickled and dried) flour, rice, cider, apples, potatoes, onions, tobacco, gin, whiskey, soap, candles, ploughs and other implements of husbandry, besides a variety of manufactured goods, domestic and foreign.

The revenue principally derived from imports, amounts from five to five and a half millions of dollars annually—a small specific duty is laid on exports—the amount of produce exported may be fairly estimated at twenty millions, which is conveyed to every part of Europe and America. Singular as it may seem, the present imbecile

state of the Spanish monarchy attaches the inhabitants of Cuba to the Royal cause.—Ferdinand, incapable of enforcing his authority over the island, grants to the people all the favours that they ask, and more they could not have, were they completely independent. Perhaps this state of things derives additional strength from the local situation of Cuba, from its contiguity to the political volcanoes of South-America. Such being the state of the popular mind, we may venture to suggest, that the sovereignty of Cuba will not pass to the English sceptre, by grant from Ferdinand, either with or without, the concurrence of his Cortes.—This would be the signal for the inhabitants to declare the island independent of the Spanish monarchy, and to place themselves under the guarantee of the United States. They like the government of Ferdinand, because the island, under the mask of dependence, exercises all the rights of an independent people—because in fact it is a government all on one side. The laws on the subject of slavery are so admirable, that we cannot resist the pleasure of extracting them.

"Here every proprietor is obliged to register his slave, cost, description, &c. The books are accessible. The slave, from habits of industry and fidelity to his master, is allowed perquisites, (a custom of long standing.) In a few years, he tends to his master the amount of his cost, with the addition of five per cent interest, and he is free. If he be a farmer, his children are (by law) appraised, and they share his liberty. The slave trade terminated by law, in the Spanish colonies, in the year 1821."

Here is the great and difficult question of emancipation disposed of in a summary way. The slave acquires habits of industry and self-denial, while he labours for his freedom—he is qualified to enjoy the blessings of liberty—the moment that he abandons his chains. The master receives the labour of his slave during the period of his servitude, in exchange for his purchase and original sum paid, with five per cent. interest when the man becomes free.

## History of Missions.

### FROM THE CHRISTIAN MIRROR.

#### LONDON SOCIETY MISSIONS.

Having narrated the operations of this society in the islands of the South Pacific, we now turn our attention to their labours in other parts of the world, beginning with

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

"This part of Africa comprises all S. of lat. 26. S. Dela Goa bay lies in its N. E. corner. On the W. S. and E. it is washed by the Atlantic, Great Southern, and Indian oceans. On the N. are countries unexplored and unknown. This embraces the extensive country of the Hottentots, a general name for various tribes of the natives."

The Colony of the Cape of Good Hope extends, on an average, 200 miles to the north. It is settled by Europeans, and is subject to their authority. But in 1810, about one fourth of the inhabitants were Hottentots, and about three eighths were slaves. The Colony was formed in 1650 by the Dutch. The English took possession of it in 1795, and restored it to the Dutch in 1802. In 1806, however, the English captured it again, and it was confirmed to them at the general peace in 1815.

N. and N. E. from the colony lie Caffraria, and the countries of the Tambookies, Mambookies, Griquas, Boshuanas, (a general name for numerous tribes,) Borololos, Corannas, Namaquas, and Damaras.

The London Society has the following stations: in South Africa.

#### Within the Colony.

Cape Town, the capital. Mr. Thom has resided several years at this place, and has been useful to the stations in the interior, as well as to all classes in the town. He has made several long journeys, preaching in Dutch, and dispensing the scriptures.

1802. Stellenbosch, 25 miles N. E. from Cape Town. Mr. Baker is well attended by slaves and Hottentots. His infirmities prevent him from extending his labours.

Tulbagh Droedy, 40 miles N. E. from Cape Town, and Bosjesveld, about 70, appear to be connected stations, where Messrs. Vos, Kramer, and Taylor labour together. At the first named place, the school and congregation are in a flourishing state.

1811. Caledon, 80 or 90 miles E. of the Cape, is usually reckoned among the missionary stations, and is occupied by Mr. Seidenfaden. But he is at present rather the pastor of a regular congregation. It is a very flourishing settlement.

1813. High Krall, or Hooge Kraal, a prosperous station about 300 miles E. of Cape Town. Here Mr. C. Pacalt labours. There is a church, and a school of 60 children.

1802. Bethelsdorp, 500 miles E. of the Cape, and a few miles N. W. of Algoa bay. This is an extensive establishment, and may be called a town. Large tracts of land in the vicinity are cultivated. They have a school house, and printing office; and probably a meeting house, before this time.—Five years ago, the school contained 3000 children. Missionaries, J. G. Messer, E. Evans, F. G. Hooper, E. Smit, W. P. Corber, and J. Goeyman.

1814. The station, about 600 miles east from Cape Town. This station is favourable for

a common subsistence. Much land is cultivated; here are upwards of 60 gardens, each containing about an acre. Many have here been brought to the knowledge of the truth. Communicants 87. The fruits of the gospel appear in the formation of an auxiliary missionary society. The missionaries are Messrs. Ubricht and Barker. N. and N. E. of the colony are the following stations.

1815. Kat River, in Caffraria, beyond the great Fish river, 200 miles N. E. of Bethelsdorp, and 700 from Cape Town.—Messrs. Brownlee and Taylor, missionaries. About 100 Caffres attend public worship.—Soon after the mission commenced, there were 150 children in school.

1816. Hepzibah, in Namaqualand, Messrs. Moffat and Kitchingman. The people are earnestly desirous of hearing the word.

1802. Griqua Town, about 700 miles N. E. of the Cape, near the great Orange river. Messrs. Anderson and Helmes. Also, David, Berend, Hendrick, and Sabba, native teachers. Here the missionaries have laboured many years, and often amidst great difficulties. But they have had great success. They have now a printing press.—The people cultivate the land; and some of them build good stone houses.

1817. New Lattakoo, N. of the colony, on Krooman's river. The most northern station, and among a very uncultivated people. Appearances are encouraging. Missionary, Mr. Hamilton. Two native teachers are employed in the neighbourhood.

1808. Bethesda, about 700 miles from the Cape, on the N. side of the Great river, among the Bushmen. Mr. Sass is stationed here. Many instances of the power of divine grace have been witnessed. There was a great awakening in 1814.

1815. Jerusalem, 550 miles N. of the Cape, formerly called Africaner's Krall.—Messrs. Elmer and Moffat. Public worship and the school are well attended.

About 1814, Bethany, in the great Namaqua country, 55 miles N. of Great River.—Messrs. Schmelen, Kitchingman, and Marquard. The people importuned Mr. S. to settle among them. He soon obtained a school of 140 members. In 1815, he baptized 65 adults.

Mackoon's Krall, is a recent settlement, between Lattakoo and Griqua Town.

Orlan's Krall, and Pella, are near the Great Orange river, between 4 and 500 miles N. of the Cape. Pella is the farthest N. W. station in S. Africa.

Nearly all these settlements are on a sterile soil, in a sultry region, where springs and fountains of water are extremely scarce. The natives are among the most ignorant and debased of all the human family. The word Hottentot has become familiar, as expressive of the lowest grade to which human nature can sink, and remain distinguished from the brute creation.

The mission in S. Africa were commenced by Dr. Vanderkemp and Mr. Kicherer, both natives of Holland. They sailed in Dec. 1798; and on their passage were instrumental in the hopeful conversion of several convicts who were on their way to New-Holland. Dr. Vanderkemp and Mr. Edmonds first attempted a settlement in Caffraria. They were favourably received by the King, built a house, and opened a school. Mr. Edmonds soon left his companion, to go to India. Dr. V. endured much suffering, and was often in great danger. The King was sometimes affected by the truth; but proved treacherous. The people were inconstant, warlike, and cruel. He had 3 hopeful subjects of grace; but after about 2 years' residence, at a time of famine, war, and confusion, he concluded to remove. He arrived in May, 1801, at Graaf Reinet; where he met Messrs. Vanderlingen and Read, who had come to join him. They all remained here some months, and collected about 200 Hottentots, and a school of 60 children. In May, 1802, Dr. V. and Mr. Read removed with part of the congregation to Algoa bay, and finally formed the settlement at Bethelsdorp. Mr. Vanderlingen was left at Graaf Reinet with the remainder. Thus originated these two stations. Bethelsdorp had many afflictions for a course of years; but has been a prosperous station. Dr. Vanderkemp was a very apostolic man. He lived to see this mission so well established, that he meditated a removal, to break up new ground in Madagascar. But he died, while on a visit at Cape Town, Dec. 15, 1811. He had principally supported himself; and within 3 years had paid about 5000 dollars for the redemption of slaves.

Mr. Kicherer placed himself, in company with Mr. Edwards, near Lake river, among a people "emphatically in a state of nature," who "literally burrowed in the ground, or in caves." For some time their ignorant minds admitted not the light of the gospel. But about the close of 1800, the preaching of the cross took effect. Here have been some of the clearest evidences of real conversion; rendered more apparent by the simplicity of the converts. Some too of the stoutest, proudest, lions of these deserts have been transformed into lambs.

Mr. Kicherer, having been joined by Mr. Anderson, removed their congregation to the Orange river, and commenced that settlement.

Having enlargement here, and additional labourers, he and Mr. Scholtz returned to Zalk river, and soon erected a church and a house. In three months from the 1st of Oct. 1802, he baptized 32 adults. In 1803, leaving a congregation of 600, he visited England, and took with him 3 converts, with

have great satisfaction to the Society. He returned next year, with several more labourers. He found his congregation were dispersed by a drought, and could not be collected on account of the consequent famine. He accepted the care of a church of Europeans at Graaf Reinet; but retained his connexion with the mission. The remains of his native congregation followed him thither.

On the Orange river, there were, in 1805, about 780 Corannas; 30 of whom were reckoned pious. The congregation was twice thinned by the ravages of the small pox; but still it prospered. C. and A. Albrecht and J. Seidenfaden, who went out with Mr. K. on his return from Europe, proceeded to Namaqua land. In 1818, their congregation consisted of 760. Mr. A. A. died in 1810, and their two Namaqua stations were plundered and burnt by the noted robber, Africaner. Concerning this man we can only just remark, that he is now a zealous Christian; and that his kralis contained in the above list, as a missionary station.

The wife of Mr. C. Albrecht died in the desert, before reaching the scene of her husband's labours. He and his associates located themselves at Pella, in the Little Namaqua country, where they laboured with great success. Mr. A. died very suddenly in 1815.

We have given the most important facts pertaining to the S. African missions; and named some of the earliest and principal labourers. We cannot enter upon further details. The stations are, in general, prosperous. In 1814, a great awakening commenced at Betheldorp. It continued with power for more than two years; and in a less degree, a long time after. In 1815, 300 were added to the church; in 1816, 143. In 1815, the congregation contributed more than \$300 to the missionary society, and about \$200 for the poor; and undertook the erection of a school room and printing office, at their own expense. The revival, which commenced in 1814, extended also to nearly all, if not all, these scattered settlements. It formed a new era in the history of the missions; and began soon after a missionary conference of all the brethren at Graaf Reinet, when six native preachers were set apart to the work.

## Missionary.

### FOREIGN.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN HERALD.  
INDIA WITHIN THE GANGES.  
BOMBAY MISSION.

In a letter, addressed by the Rev. G. HALL to WILLIAM TAYLOR MONEY, Esq. M. P. he observes, that the various operations of the mission advance as encouragingly as could reasonably be expected.

"Our schools, first commenced by your own generous donation, have been multiplied to the number of twenty-five, containing not less than 1200 heathen, Mahometan and Jewish boys. In all our schools, the ten commandments, catechisms, prayers, and other moral lessons, are committed to memory, and the Scriptures daily read by the scholars. Three of the schools under my more immediate care, with their teachers and others, meet in rotation in my premises every Sabbath. They read, are catechised, and afterwards I deliver to them a lecture, and pray in Marhatta. We preach daily to the natives, and a considerable impression has been made upon the minds of many of them, though we know of none who have been truly converted; but we labour in hope that God will yet reveal his power and love in the conversion of the heathen here. We go on slowly with the translating and printing of the sacred volume, not because we could not soon get up a version of the Bible in the Marhatta language, but because we think we ought to bestow the utmost labour, in order that what we publish may be as perfect as it is in our power to make it. We have printed Genesis and a considerable part of the New Testament, and have translated a still greater part of it."

Matthew, Luke, John, Acts, and the epistles of James, Peter, John and Jude, had also been printed. The editions of Genesis, Matthew, John, and Acts were exhausted, while for copies of some of them the natives are almost daily asking.

We understand that application has been made to the American Bible Society for aid in printing the Scriptures in the Marhatta language.

"We have prepared, and published, and circulated a very large number of tracts.—We see among the people no impediment to the extension of schools, and the dispersion of Christian books and tracts all over the country. NOTHING BUT MEN AND MONEY is wanting—if not straitened in our funds and number, we might have hundreds of schools under Christian instruction, and circulate millions of tracts, &c. But we are distressed at the smallness of our missionary number. Death has removed Mr. Newell, and sickness Mr. Bardwell, and three missionaries are left. We are most desirous to have our number increased, and have lately written in urgent terms to our society to this effect."

This letter also embraces several inquiries relating to the future welfare of the mission, respecting which Mr. M. in a letter to the Rev. Samuel Nott, observes, "I shall be most happy to forward the interest of the American Mission at Bombay, to which I feel warmly attached, from previous experience of its great usefulness, and great esteem for its members." He has assured the society at Boston, that he will with pleasure promote its interest at the East India House, and in every way possible. "We have solicited the privilege of copying the above extract, for the purpose of bringing before the public the testimony of a gentleman in a high official station, who has no purposes to serve in lauding Christian missions other than the glory of Christ in the enlightening of the heathen and their salvation. The favourable opinion of such characters is calculated to inspire in the minds of the friends of this mission, a confidence in the missionaries and in those who manage the concerns of the society at home. If those who view this Christian enterprise as a quixotic and visionary scheme, will weigh well this testimony, it may go far to convince them that the mission in question is founded in true wisdom, on scriptural principles, and has generally been conducted with an uncommon degree of prudence as well as pious zeal."

### RUSSIA.—LONDON JEWS' SOCIETY.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Pinkerton, to the Committee of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews.

The nation of the Jews is not to be neglected in this time to favour all nations.—They have not remained inattentive observers of the signs of the times, nor are the intelligent and thinking part of them unacquainted with the conflicts which Christianity has sustained, and the conquests which she has gained over her numerous and powerful enemies. The extraordinary events which so rapidly succeed each other in our days—the fall of modern infidelity, in its direful effects upon the good of society—the change which is now working in the moral and religious state of all nations, by means of the translation and universal dissemination of the Old and New Testament, have had a powerful influence on the hopes and fears of many among the Jews, and have brought not a few of them to their wits' end. But there are still more favourable intimations of this people's being in a state of preparation for receiving the seed of the Covenant doctrine—intimations unknown in the ages that are past. Numbers of the Jews, in the countries where I have visited them, have fallen off in their rigid attachment to their former superstitions; their prejudices against Christians and their religion are lessened—the hatred and prejudices of Christians against the Jews are much diminished—the willingness with which many of them receive copies of the New Testament in the Hebrew language, and read them—the liberty with which they both read and converse on the merits of the grand question between Jews and Christians, whether Jesus of Nazareth be the Messiah—the state of despair in which many of them now are, of their ever beholding a Messiah such as they desire—the fact, that the yoke of Judaism has really become insupportable to many among them, and that not a few are joining the different Christian communions in the towns of Poland almost weekly—are intimations of no ordinary kind relative to the nation of the Jews, and seem clearly to point out, that an important crisis in the religious state of that people is not far distant. For "they also, if they abide not in unbelief, shall be grafted in the church."

During my late tour through Poland, I had many opportunities of gaining information, and making observations which tend to illustrate and corroborate these statements. I nowhere found the Jews unwilling to converse with me on the subject of Christianity. I distributed about seventy copies of the Hebrew Testament among them, which were always well received. I repeatedly entered their synagogues and schools, and with the utmost possible freedom argued the points at issue between them and us; and I never found the smallest interruption, but on the contrary, a great desire in many of the people to hear and to read. At Minsk, the Russian Archbishop told me, that since my visit to him in 1816, he had baptized fifteen Jews, and had then several candidates under a course of instruction. The Catholic Canon of the same place informed me, that he had lately baptized four Jews. At Wilna, where the number of Jews is upwards of twenty thousand, the senior Lutheran pastor Nicholas told me, that on the 5th of May last he had baptized a married Jewess, whose husband was also about to embrace Christianity—on the 16th, a Jewish child—on the 30th of the same month, a Hebrew youth of sixteen—on the 10th of June, a Dr. Bernard with his wife and daughter; and that he had still four candidates for baptism under a course of Christian instruction. He further informed me, that on the 6th of May, the Catholics had baptized fourteen young men of the Hebrew nation; and the Police master of Wilna told me, that since the publication of the memorable Ukaze, granting permission to the Jews to join whichever Christian communion they chose, he had been present at the baptism of about fifty Jews into the Catholic church. Nor is there a town in Poland almost, where frequent instances of Jews entering Christian communities are not to be met with. But what I have already stated, plainly proves that there is a favourable change of sentiments in many of the Polish Jews towards the religion of Christ, and urgently calls upon those who long for the conversion of the ancient people of God, to use means for furnishing them with correct knowledge of the gospel of salvation.

The number of Jews subject to Russia is reckoned to be greatly above two millions.—These reside in the Kingdom of Poland and in the Russian provinces of Ekaterinosloff, Cherson, Podolia, Titimir, Tschernigoff, Kief, Mogileff, Witepsk, Minsk, Wilna, Grodna, Bialastok, the Crimea, and Moldavia.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BAPTIST CREEK MISSION.

A few days since, the Mission Family destined for Tuche-Catchee Station, in the Creek nation, left Eatonton, in Putnam county, for said station, consisting of the Rev. Lee Compere, Superintendent, his wife and three little children and sister, Jane, (a lady somewhat advanced in life, and devoted to the work) and a young man named Simons, who willingly engages as teacher of the school. These go out from the Board of Trustees of the Georgia, Ocmulgee and Ebenezer Baptist Associations, and under the patronage of the General Board of Missions for the Baptist Denomination of the United States. It is hoped they will be able to open the school by the first of next month. By the countenance which the Indians show to the design, and the apparent interest which the Big Warrior takes in it, it is hoped that it will flourish immediately. But it is a much heavier undertaking than was at first conceived. To provide for the settlement of the institution, in buildings, furniture, attendants and stock; and then to support this family and school, will require a considerable sum of money; yet let no man's heart fail him for fear. "The silver and the gold are the Lord's." If we only have hearts willing to lay to, all will be done easily. It is hoped many of our "honourable women" will emulate the women who ministered to Christ, in his day of earthly necessity, of their substance, and in 117 days, like Darcas, who made coats and garments, &c. and by these the institution may be clothed in plain style. Already considerable clothing and cloth have been made up and taken on;—but should the school be soon (as probably it will be) filled with

pupils, more, much more, will be needed. The churches actually engaged, belonging to the United Associations in particular, and all liberal minded and well disposed persons, towards this object, through the state, will, it is confidently expected, bring forward their benefactions to this Fall's Association, or forward them to the Treasurers of said Associations, or the Treasurer or Secretary of the Board of Trustees; so that the Board may be able to carry on the Institution with effect in the beginning, where the most pressure will lie; for after the first years are past, it is hoped the support will be very much raised on the spot.

Wishing all who have, or may contribute to the organization or support of this benevolent design, the blessing that maketh rich, the writer of this communication takes the liberty to subscribe himself their much obliged servant, and unworthy brother in Christ,

JESSE MERCER,  
Sec. of Board of Trustees, &c.  
Powelson, April 7, 1823.

## Religious.

### FROM THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

#### BIBLE AMONG THE CATHOLICS.

The propriety of a general circulation of the Holy Scriptures is so apparent, and the efforts of different societies, having this express object in view, are so unremitting, that the Catholics will probably be obliged to publish versions in the vernacular tongues of different nations. There is now publishing in England, with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Gilson, Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District, and under the revision and correction of two other clergymen, "the Holy Catholic Bible; the Old Testament, first published by the English college at Doway, A. D. 1609; and the New Testament, first published by the English college at Rheims, A. D. 1582, translated from the Latin Vulgate, diligently compared with the Hebrew, Greek and other editions, in divers languages: newly revised and corrected, according to the Clementine edition of the Holy Scriptures, with annotations for clearing up the principal difficulties of the Holy Writ." This edition is "embellished with 42 beautiful engravings, and complete in 16 parts, price 5s. (sterling) each." Although the price of this edition will prevent the general circulation of it among the Catholics, and notwithstanding the glosses with which it will probably be accompanied, we believe that this, in common with all other editions of the sacred writings, will have a salutary influence.

#### SIERRA LEONE.

By a census of the Colony of Sierra Leone, exclusive of the military (European or native) and their families; it appears that there were in the different parishes, villages and islands, a population of 15,081. Between the date of this census, and August 1st, 1822, 1590 Africans, males and females, were received from slave vessels, and established in the villages. The whole number of liberated Africans in the colony, at this late date, was more than eleven thousand.

#### FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

An interesting address on the subject of female education in India, has been lately circulated in Calcutta and its dependencies, by the Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society. From it we extract the following important statements.

"The importance of education for the improvement of the state of society among the natives of India, is now very generally acknowledged; and the eagerness of the natives themselves for instruction begins to exceed the opportunities hitherto afforded them. But to render education effectual to the improvement of society, it must obviously, be extended to both sexes. Man requires a 'help-meet'; and in every country, the infant mind receives its earliest impressions from the female sex. Wherever, therefore, this sex is left in a state of ignorance and degradation, the endearing and important duties of wife and mother cannot be duly discharged; and no great progress in civilization and morals can, in such a state of things, be reasonably hoped for. Such, however, with few exceptions, has hitherto been the state of the female sex in this country; but a happy change, in this respect, seems, at length, to be gradually taking place; a most pleasing proof of this occurred, in the interesting fact, that thirty-five girls were among the number of scholars at the last examination of the schools of the school society, in the house of one of the most respectable natives in Calcutta. The arrival of a lady of judgment and experience (Miss Cooke) at such a crisis, for the purpose of devoting herself to the work of native female education, could not but be regarded as a most favourable event; and the Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society have cordially undertaken to promote, as they may be enabled, the object of Miss Cooke's mission. Miss Cooke will afford instruction at home to the female children of the higher classes of natives; and, at the suggestion of an enlightened native gentleman, a separate school will be attempted, for poor female children of high caste, with a view to their becoming hereafter teachers in the families of their wealthy country-women. Thus three schools are already established under Miss Cooke's immediate care, containing about sixty girls; and the disposition manifested toward these schools by the natives, affords reason to expect that a wish to have female schools will in time become general."

In consequence of the appeal annexed to these statements, 3000 rupees were in a few weeks contributed. The Governor General and his lady, the lady of the now deceased and much lamented Bishop, and other persons of distinction, have contributed to the fund.—A very interesting intercourse is being, by means of these schools, to take place between European ladies and the native women, which we trust will prove a lasting blessing to India.

#### FROM THE PHILADELPHIA YOUTH'S JOURNAL.

We were highly gratified on Monday last, to see a young Indian taking part in religious worship in a prayer meeting, in the session-room of the First Presbyterian church, Northern Liberties; and hear him give an exhortation, he seemed to do it with so much sincerity and earnestness; and contrasted with so much feeling, our privileges with those of his poor fellow Indians. It was really a treat to our Christian people.

is of the Cherokee nation; his name is David Brown; he is a brother to Catharine Brown, with whose character, piety, and usefulness, many of your readers are acquainted. He stated, that his father, mother, three sisters, and a brother, were all professors of the Christian religion. He is studying in the Theological Seminary at Andover (Mass.) with a view to the ministry; but had been on to Washington City to meet his brother, who was there, as a chief of that part of the Cherokee nation which reside west of the Mississippi, transacting business for the nation. He spent some days with his brother at Washington, and used all his influence to bring him to embrace Christianity; and he finally agreed that he would become a Christian after a while; but when he would return home, he would do all he could for the missionaries among them, and use his influence with his nation, to send their children to the school, at the missionary station at Dwight, on the Arkansas; where the brethren Washburn and Finney are labouring.

### FROM THE GEORGIA MISSIONARY.

#### THE "SOUTHERN PREACHER."

We mentioned a few weeks since, that the Rev. Colvin McIver, of Fayetteville, N. C. had issued proposals for printing, by subscription, a Volume of Sermons under the above title, to be furnished by clergymen of different denominations in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. The volume is to contain 400 pages, and delivered to subscribers at \$2, neatly bound and lettered. The work will be commenced as soon as 1000 subscribers are obtained. Mr. McIver is now on a tour in this State, preaching and soliciting subscriptions, and we understand between 300 and 400 names only have as yet been added to his list. The publisher is an excellent and worthy man, and stands high in the affections of the church. His pecuniary situation is in some measure embarrassed, and we sincerely hope that a generous public will afford him a handsome patronage. The volume will be richly worth the price which it costs the subscriber, and a deed of Christian charity will be performed, without subtracting from the funds of the patron.

Dr. Jenner.—The remains of this illustrious and excellent character have been privately consigned to the earth, although it was understood that the British government had proposed to pay the expenses of a public funeral, and to erect a monument in Westminster Abbey to the memory of the deceased. Dr. Baron of Gloucester, in England, is stated to have undertaken to write an account of the life of Dr. J. at the solicitation of the relatives and trustees.

Mr. William Scott, a member of the First Presbyterian church in Elizabethtown, New Jersey has recently endowed a scholarship in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, by a donation of twenty-five hundred dollars, the interest of which is for ever to be applied to the support of a student in that seminary.

The London papers announce "An appeal to the religion, justice and humanity of the inhabitants of the British Empire, in behalf of the negro slaves," by the celebrated Mr. Wilberforce.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the U. States, meets on Tuesday, the 20th of May next, in the city of Philadelphia.

The American Bible Society will hold its annual meeting, on the 8th inst. in the city of New-York.



## THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY,  
SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1823.

### BAPTIST GENERAL CONVENTION.

On Wednesday last, the Baptist General Convention commenced its fourth triennial session, at the meeting house of the First Baptist church in this city.

At 11 o'clock, the President of the Convention, the Rev. Robert B. Semple, opened the session by prayer.

The credentials of the delegates from the several societies, &c. were then called for, and presented. It appeared, that in consequence of misapprehension, several societies had not sent the requisite sum to entitle them to representation in the Convention. In several instances, the sum of fifty or sixty dollars only had been sent, from a supposition, that this sum was sufficient to entitle a society to one delegate. The Constitution of the Convention requires, that 100 dollars per annum be paid, to authorize the sending of two delegates.

On motion, it was resolved, to appoint a Committee of Elections, to examine the credentials of the several delegates, and report, at the opening of the session, to-morrow morning, a list of delegates duly empowered to sit in the Convention.

Brethren Baldwin, Bolles, Cone, Davis, and Stokes, were appointed the Committee of Elections.

On motion, the Constitution was then read, together with the charter of incorporation obtained from the state of Pennsylvania, since the last triennial session. The Charter was then referred to the Committee of Elections, for examination.

Resolved, That the usual hour of meeting be fixed at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Adjourned, at 2, P. M. until 4 o'clock, to hear the Convention sermon. Dr. Gano prayed.

At 4, (the Rev. Mr. Mercer, who was appointed to preach, not being present,) the Rev. Dr. Staughton preached from Acts xviii. 15. "And from thence, when the brethren heard of us, they came to meet us, as far as Ephesus." and the Three Ladies; who, when Paul saw, he thanked them, and took courage."

After considering the nature of the Convention, and of the Christian's duty, pointing out their reciprocal influence, exhorting and strengthening each other, the Doctor dwelt on the effect of Christianity on the delightful range of thought which, on the subject, in immediate reference to the Convention, presented to the mind. The Convention, we doubt not, felt the full weight of all the motives which urge them to "thank God, and take courage."

After the sermon a collection for the Convention was taken.

### THURSDAY, May 1.

The Convention met. Dr. Baldwin prayed. The Committee of Elections made a report, which was adopted, so far as it related to delegates, whom it proposed to recognize as duly qualified. (The list of delegates not being yet complete, as all the members have not taken their seats, we defer publishing the list until our next paper.)

Considerable discussion arose, relative to the Richmond African Missionary Society. It was supposed by the Committee, that although the society had contributed liberally to the support of missions, yet that the funds so expended had not formally passed into the hands of the Treasurers, would exclude the society from being represented in the Convention. It appeared, that the society had devoted its funds to the support of the mission to Africa; and had appropriated them directly to the use of the mission, without a specific vote and the formal sanction of the Board. It was believed, from these circumstances, that their delegates could not be received. On the other hand, it was stated, by Rev. Dr. Staughton, that a virtual sanction had been given to the proceedings of the society by the Board; that the society had aided to support the missionaries sent out to Africa by the Board; and that the Board, in its appropriations for the support of the mission, had reference to the sums raised by the society, and had merely voted a sum sufficient to supply the deficiency. There had consequently been an entire concert. The society considered itself auxiliary to the Board, and had supplied funds which otherwise have been drawn from the Treasury. The society had a perfect right to designate to what object their own funds should be applied; and a trifling want of formality in the case ought not to exclude the society from being represented; especially as this had been the result of peculiar circumstances.

Several other observations were made by Rev. Messrs. Bryce, Semple, Rice, Rogers, and others, in explanation of the circumstances, and advocating the claim of the society to representation. Rev. Messrs. Baldwin, Bolles, Galusha, and others, made some objections, on constitutional principles merely; but being satisfied with the explanations made, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the accounts of this society be duly adjusted, on the books of the Treasurer, and that their delegates be entitled to a seat.

The report of the Committee, relating to adopting the Charter of incorporation, was accepted.

Resolved, That the Convention now proceed to ballot for a President and Recording Secretary.

Before the ballot was taken, an interesting discussion arose on a motion (afterwards withdrawn) aiming to determine the question, whether or not a person appointed as a delegate by two or more societies, could give more than one vote.

It was contended, by several members, that, according to the Constitution, a delegate may give as many votes, as those societies by which he is chosen are entitled to, let the number be what it may.

On the other hand, the Rev. Professor Chase, who was appointed to represent two societies, stated, that he should give but one vote. He entered into a most important view of the possible effects of the principle which had been advocated. He observed, that to permit one person to represent an indefinite number of societies, and to have as many votes as all these societies could claim by the Constitution, might place in the power of a single individual to control the Convention. It is easy to conceive, that such a case might occur, and it was the part of wisdom to foresee the evil, and to prevent the question at this point of the progress of the Convention. He remarked, that the purpose of representation in the Convention was not merely an array of strength. Few questions, it is presumed, will arise, which will be decided by a bare majority of votes. The object had in view in sending delegates was, that they might assist in the deliberations of the Convention, and present such views as might enable the whole body to act with more discretion and wisdom. It was, therefore, not at all necessary, to the attainment of these objects, that a delegate should, in any case, have more than one vote. Let him act as an individual, and let himself and for his constituents, let him have all the light which he can bring to the councils of the Convention. He observed, moreover, that, if an individual could represent several societies, these bodies, and especially those at a distance, would find it inconvenient and economical to appoint a single person to represent them all; and one of the most important tendencies of the Convention, that of drawing together and concentrating the wisdom and resources of the denomination, would be defeated.

The Rev. O. B. Brown coincided cordially in the views of the Professor. When observed around him many venerable individuals, full of years, experience, and wisdom, he felt grieved at the thought, that should be possible for mere striplings to possess more influence and power in the Convention, than these fathers in the gospel.

He thought, however, that whatever measures might be adopted, in the course of the session, to alter the Constitution, to fix its meaning, it would be better to proceed at present in the manner observed by the last Convention, each individual giving but one vote.

Rev. Dr. Baldwin observed, that he had recently been chosen a delegate by several societies, but he had never thought of giving more than one vote. He deemed it as improper and unnecessary to give a vote for every society whom a delegate might happen to represent, as to repeat the same speech in the name of all the societies.

Rev. Dr. Staughton observed, that in his opinion, it was not the design of the framers of the Constitution, that any person should

more than one vote, as it would be as improper as it would be to appoint the same person to represent both in Convention and in proxies was indeed meant, the provision to mean, that no one could send proxies who could not send in person. The delegates all agreed to approach as nearly as possible one of the delegates already present, without, however, claiming more than one vote. Therefore, he recommended to the Baptists, the appointment of different delegates to each Society.

The recommendation of Mr. Baldwin acted on, and the Convention proceeded to ballot for President and Recording Secretary, when Rev. Robert B. Semple, Esq. was chosen Recording Secretary.

On motion, Resolved, That the Convention, for the last three years, be called to order by the Minutes.

The reading of the Minutes of the last Convention, when the hour of adjournment arrived, was deferred until the next day.

The Rev. Dr. Laurie having presented to the Convention the use of the Convention hall, as more central than the meeting-house, it was voted to occupy it, and to meet there to-morrow morning.

Rev. Messrs. Baldwin and Semple, presented the thanks of the Convention to the friends of the Convention, and to convey to his Excellency, to accept it.

Rev. Messrs. Gano, Brown, and others, were appointed a Committee to prepare the Treasurer's accounts.

Adjourned, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

### FRIDAY, May 2.

The Convention met at the Convention meeting-house. Brother Semple prayed.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be expressed to the Rev. Dr. Staughton, for his appropriate and excellent sermon, delivered at the opening of the Convention.

Resolved, That the President of the Convention be authorized to invite such persons as may be thought proper, who may be present at the Convention, to take a seat.

Rev. Messrs. Bolles, Baldwin, Galusha, and Semple, presented a Committee, to inquire into the alterations necessary to the Constitution.

The reading of the Minutes of the last Convention, was then finished.

Resolved, That brethren Shaughnessy, Baldwin, and Staughton, be appointed to inquire into the circumstances in Arracan; and, also, to express to the Convention at being convened, to have an interview with her under the name of the Convention.

Resolved, That the general view of the Convention be rendered her temporary matter, on the general view of the Convention, to make a distinct record of these subjects.

The Treasurer's accounts, and the Committee appointed to prepare a summary statement of the Treasurer's accounts, were presented, approved, and [A summary statement of the Treasurer's accounts is deferred.]

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be presented to Thomas Carey, for the faithful discharge of his duties as Treasurer of this body.

Resolved, That the mission station of Joseph's, in the Michigan Territory, be named in the name of the Convention, as a small token of our fraternal affection for the character, and respectability, talents, and labours of Mr. Carey, Missionary at Seram.

The following Committees were appointed, viz.

On the Missions at Fort Wayne, Indiana.—Brethren Allison, Rogers, and Peckworth.

On the Mission at the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, Goings, Ashton, and Cook.

On the Mission established in the Territory of Brethren Davis, Keeling, and Cook.

Agencies for collecting funds for the benefit of the poor.—Brethren Cornelius, Malins, Sharp, Galusha, and O. B. Brown.

On the subject of a contingent fund for the Convention and the General Convention.—Brethren Chase, Lynd and Hart.

On the subject of the Publishing Office.—Brethren Baldwin, Bolles and Davis.

On the subject of Domestic Missions.—Brethren Rice, Kimball, Maylin, and Chase.

To prepare a nomination of 50 names of whom 31 Trustees of the Convention shall be elected.—Brethren Reynolds, Rice, Semple and others.

Resolved, That a meeting for prayer be held on Tuesday evening, at Dr. Laurie's meeting house, to praise God on the deliberations of the Convention.

Resolved, That a prayer meeting be held on Monday next, during the session of the Convention, notice be given on the Sabbath preceding.

Dr. Staughton prayed.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.

The last number of this celebrated Review, contains, among other articles, a very handsomely illustrated notice of "Braebee's production of our countryman Irving. It bears cordial testimony to his talents as a writer, and to his qualifications as a man of letters. Its language is pure and elegant, and we knew from other quarters, the popularity of Mr. Irving's works, that it has become a rare treat, not to have read it. The Reviewers highly applauded his happy coincidence in the style of his sacred writings, to be so happily interspersed with the most judicious and temperate criticisms of the Atlantic. Mr. Irving

...of the  
...erson should  
...of intemperate writers on both  
...Atlantic. Mr. Irving has writ-

\_\_\_\_\_

... ..

shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard  
shall lie down with the kid, and the earth

Heavers, suitable for summer.  
April 26-30.

This is a vertical, high-contrast black and white image. It features a dark, textured strip on the right side and a lighter, textured strip on the left side, separated by a vertical line. The dark strip has a small, dark, irregular mark near the bottom. The overall appearance is that of a scan of a physical object, possibly a book cover or a piece of paper.

